Recombinant 1433G protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540100
Synonyms	Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1; KCIP-1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P61981
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 29.96 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 34 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-247
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-247 aa (P61981) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human 14-3-3 protein gamma (YWHAG) fragment (residues 1-247) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit ideal for investigating its role as a key adapter in cellular signaling pathways. This fragment, selected for structural integrity, supports studies in protein-protein interactions, kinase regulation, and mitochondrial processes. The 14-3-3 protein gamma, encoded by the YWHAG gene in humans, functions as a critical adapter protein regulating a wide array of signaling pathways by binding to phosphorylated serine or threonine motifs on partner proteins. It modulates activities such as inactivation of the GATOR2 complex component WDR24, enhancement of NMDA glutamate receptor function through BEST1 interaction, reduction of keratinocyte adhesion by sequestering PKP1, and participation in mitochondrial protein catabolism (MALM) for degrading damaged proteins. Located primarily in the cytoplasm and cytosol, it translocates to the mitochondrial matrix during MALM induction, underscoring its dynamic role in cellular homeostasis and stress response.